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Report of Guat Ambassador's speech to UN 1 Oct 53

(from Daily Worker 2 Oct 53)

By MAX GORDON

Farmers are getting 11 percent less for what they produce today than they did just a year ago, according to a report issued earlier this week by the Department of Agriculture. The farmers' "real income," the Department calculated, dropped 9 percent in the single year.

This drop in prices received by the farmer is not reflected in lower food prices to the consumer. The most recent government figures show that food prices paid by the

consumer dropped only 1 percent from July, 1952, to July, 1953. Since July, there has been a rise in consumer food prices, spearheaded by a 6 percent increase in beef prices alone.

Thus, this past year has seen a huge hike in the "spread" between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays.

This jacked-up "spread" means a large increase in profits for the "middlemen," the food and fibre trusts which process and distribute the things produced by the farm-

While the farmer was getting 11 percent less for his products in mid-September than a year ago, the prices of goods and services he buys declined only 2.88 percent during the same period.

The Department of Agriculture thus figured that his real income was cut some 9 percent from a year ago.

The farmer's position is even worse compared with the high point of two years ago. The price he gets for his product is some

February, 1951, while his costs have dropped only 4 percent, according to government figures.

Bitter at the rapid woe of their position, farmers been demanding action Eisenhower Administration far their fire has been directed Secretary of Agriculture Benson. There have been spread demands that he go. The farmers have also out of Benson the promise investigation of the spread

Guatemala Delegate Tells UN Of State Department Plot

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 1.—Guatemala has indicated the lines along which the so-called "Latin Americans bloc" will increasingly breakaway from State Department control in this world assembly of 60 states.

Toriello Garrido, the Guatemalan representative, let it be known in his speech in the Assembly General debate on Sept. 23, that the Latin Americans are growing increasingly alarmed over the threat of fascism, the intensified rapacity of foreign monopolies, and the efforts of imperialist state to buttress colonialism throughout the world.

"We are appalled and concerned," said Garrido, "that today in new areas, even under the very name of the defence of democracy, a veritable offensive is taking place against freedoms such as the freedom of belief and the freedom of expression, which form the most important foundation of human rights."

"My delegation wishes to express its deepest concern at the undeniable and growing repression throughout the world of democratic liberties," he told the plenary meeting. And he welcomed statements of "a certain number of Great Powers concerning their co-operative efforts to ensure that the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter will be effectively fulfilled."

ASSAILS STATE DEPT. DEPARTMENT

Garrido declared, however, that "my delegation must state its surprise and disappointment at the fact that despite this fine program, so clearly enunciated in speeches, some Powers assume an attitude which is quite different and incompatible with these statements."

He noted that in the case of his own country the gap between words and deeds was conspicuous.

Guatemala's efforts "to attain a higher standard of living for its people and a better use of its natural resources," he said, "have provoked a systematic campaign which is hostile and unjust, whereby an attempt is made to prevent its (Guatemala's) integral liberation."

The Guatemalan representative pointed out that "seventy-eight percent of cultivable land in Guatemala was in the hands of two percent of the population," and that "many Guatemalans, but particularly certain foreign companies, possessed vast estates which lay idle." He said Guatemala's attempts to exercise its sovereign right "have been opposed by private interests representing powerful foreign monopolies which, despite their attitude of injustice—and this is the grave point of it—seek and call for the support of their governments."

FEARS INTERVENTION

He charged that such companies "have spared no effort to try and destroy by all means at their disposal—even those which are most worthy of condemnation—the Guatemalan revolution and the democratic Government which is behind it."

"The whole powerful machinery of information and publicity," said Garrido, "has been mobilized in order to spread tendentious reports that Guatemala and its government are communists and enemies of the western powers. We have been reported as being a satellite of the Soviet Union. The most influential press of the United States has advised that there

should be economic blockade of our country because it has had the brass to restrict the unjust privileges of foreign monopolies in our country; and here, quite shamelessly, the point has been reached where intervention has been urged."

"We are deeply grieved," he continued, "that a powerful government should echo that campaign and apply pressure in support of the interests of that type of investor, demanding privileged treatment for them as compared with the Guatemalans themselves. . . . The Guatemalan delegation wonders if this attitude constitutes a symptom of the fact that we are going back to the tragic interventions which took place in past times."

AFFIRMS INDEPENDENCE

Garrido then asserted the independence of Guatemalan's foreign and internal policy, declaring it "cannot be the satellite of the Soviet Union or of the United States or of any other Power for that matter." He said his government is not against foreign investment, but would insist that foreign investors "loyally accept the laws of the country on an equal footing with the Guatemalans themselves." Then he enlarged upon

(Continued on Page 5)

Cattle Price Feed Cost, S

CRESSON, Tex., Oct. 1.—Slocum, who runs a 10,000-acre ranch with his two brothers today that he recently sold of good and choice steer much as 12 cents a pound than it cost to fatten the "Things couldn't be any for southwestern cattlemen they are now," he said.

He sold the steers for cents a pound. It cost cents a pound to "feed animals. Last year this sold 2,500 good and choice for 28 to 32 cents a pound.

Slocum and his brother among thousands of southwestern cattlemen caught in squeeze: drought, low price for meat on the hoof and high for food, clothes and so on.

The Slocum ranch is southwest of Fort Worth, fringe of west Texas, and drought has been brutal last three years.

The Slocums kill their cattle at so high prices there a problem. But he said he had not fallen nearly as far as prices of meat on the hoof.

For instance, a grocer in Dallas, Tex., sells T-bone for \$1.09 a pound, compared with \$1.15 last year's this time. Steak is down from \$1.00 a year ago to 93 cents; corn from 63 to 49, and grain from 59 to 35 cents.

Slocum thinks part of the answer may be price support for beef.

Union-Backed Slates Showing in Akron-L

AKRON, O., Oct. 1.—Trade unionists and anti-unionists are fighting in the recent Democratic primaries in Akron, Ohio. A surprise victor for the mayoralty candidate nosed out the old-time Motz mayor.

NATION'S RAIL UNIONS OPEN